IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND NORTHERN DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

v. : Criminal No. 18-02652-JMC

BILAL SIDDIQUI,

Defendant.

---- October 15, 2018

Baltimore, Maryland

DETENTION HEARING

BEFORE: THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE STEPHANIE A. GALLAGHER

APPEARANCES:

FILED -

В

LOGGED ...

JEFFREY J. IZANT, Esq.

PAUL E. BUDLOW, Esq.

Office of the United States Attorney

36 South Charles Street, 4th Floor

Baltimore, Maryland 21202

On Behalf of the Government

OCT 22 2018

AT BALTIMORE CLERK, U.S. DISTRICT COURT DISTRICT OF MARYLAND DEPUTY

ENTERED

RECEIVED

ANDREW R. SZEKELY, Esq.

Office of the Federal Public Defender

100 South Charles Street

Tower II, Suite 900

Baltimore, Maryland 21201

On Behalf of the Defendant

Audio Operator:

Jill Waryu

Transcription Company:

CompuScribe

5100 Forbes Boulevard

Suite 101

Lanham, Maryland 20706

(301)577-5882

Proceedings recorded by electronic sound recording, transcript produced by transcription service.

$\underline{I} \quad \underline{N} \quad \underline{D} \quad \underline{E} \quad \underline{X}$

2

	<u>Page</u>
Statement of the Facts	
By Jeffrey Izant, Esq. Attorney for the Government	3
Risk of Non-Appearance and Dangerousness to the Community	
By Andrew Szekely, Esq. Attorney for the Defendant	12
By Paul Budlow, Esq. Attorney for the Government	20
Rebuttal by Andrew Szekely, Esq.	24
Rebuttal by Jeffrey Izant, Esq.	27
Surrebuttal by Andrew Szekely, Esq.	27
Findings by Magistrate Judge Gallagher	28

KEYNOTE: "*" indicates phonetically spelled in transcript.

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 (Whereupon, at 10:04 a.m., the proceedings began.) 3 THE CLERK: All rise. This Honorable Court is now 4 in session. The Honorable Stephanie A. Gallagher presiding. 5 THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated. 6 MR. IZANT: Good morning, Your Honor. Calling the 7 case of United States of America versus Bilal Siddiqui, Case 8 No. 18-2652-JMC. On behalf of the United States, I am 9 Assistant U.S. Attorney Jeff Izant and with me at counsel 10 table is FBI Task Force officer Joshua Reese*. 11 Good morning, Your Honor. We are here for a 12 detention hearing. 13 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Good morning. 14 Mr. Szekely. 15 MR. SZEKELY: Good morning, Your Honor. Andrew 16 Szekely on behalf of Mr. Siddiqui and we are also joined by 17 his parents, Mr. and Ms. Siddiqui, who are seated behind me 18 here today. 19 THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right. 20 we ready to proceed then? 21 MR. SZEKELY: Yes, Your Honor. 22 MR. IZANT: I believe we are. 23 THE COURT: All right. Mr. Izant. 24 MR. IZANT: Your Honor, the Defendant has been 25 charged in a criminal complaint with sexual exploitation of a

1 child in violation of 18 U.S.C. Section 2251(a). As Your 2 Honor knows, this is an extremely serious charge and it 3 carries a mandatory minimum term of incarceration of 15 years. 4 It is also an extremely serious charge under the 5 Bail Reform Act because that Act provides under Section 6 3142(e)(3)(e) that this Court must presume no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of 7 8 the community if it finds probable cause to believe that the 9 Defendant committed the charge involving a minor. 10 And I note for the record that I am joined at 11 counsel's table by AUSA Paul Budlow. 12 MR. BUDLOW: Good morning, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Good morning. 14 MR. BUDLOW: I apologize for late. 15 THE COURT: No problem. 16 MR. IZANT: So this morning, Your Honor, I want to 17 focus on the two most important factors under Section 3142(q) 18 that explain why the Government is seeking detention of this 19 Defendant and those are the nature and circumstances of the 20 offense and the weight of the evidence against the Defendant. 21 So as to the nature of the offense, the conduct 22 began prior to September 2017 when the Defendant created a 23 fake account on LiveMe which is an app that allows users to 24 broadcast live video over the Internet and chat with those who 25 are viewing.

The Defendant's account was fake because he selected as a profile picture a photograph of a young man so that users would not recognize him as a 20 or 21-year-old.

One of those users was a then 8-year-old girl identified in the complaint as Jane Doe 1. And on or about September 28th, 2017, Jane Doe 1 was using LiveMe to broadcast a video of herself working out while she was wearing her pajamas.

The Defendant was watching this broadcast and it was open to the public. When a number of viewers asked her to show them her underwear, she refused and stated it would make her cold and eventually she ended the broadcast.

But when she started a new broadcast, the Defendant and other viewers followed her to that new video and again began asking her to undress.

The Defendant himself specifically asked her to take off her shirt, to bend over and to show her behind. And while Jane Doe 1 initially refused these requests, she eventually did what her viewers asked because in her words she told investigators she wanted to be cool and popular.

And eventually the Defendant convinced Jane Doe 1 to end her live video broadcast and engage directly with him via text message and FaceTime which is Apple's video chat application.

So the Defendant and Jane Doe 1 communicated through

several FaceTime video chats that same night and although she was actually 8 years old, she told the Defendant that she was 13.

Nonetheless, during these chats the Defendant instructed her to remove her pants, her underwear and her shirt and her genitalia were visible to him. The Defendant also instructed her to use a marker to write his first name on her skin next to her genitalia.

The Defendant also instructed Jane Doe 1 to use the bathroom so he could watch her urinate. And, finally, the Defendant asked her to send him pictures of herself and her genitalia. She did send the Defendant at least one picture of herself and in that picture her legs were spread exposing her vagina and her left hand is touching her vagina and spreading it open.

The Defendant then asked Jane Doe 1 to delete the pictures and their conversation from her electronic device.

So that is the nature of the conduct that is charged in the complaint.

As far as the weight of the evidence is concerned, the evidence of the Defendant's guilt is overwhelming. The investigation began when the Defendant's conduct was noticed by an online watchdog group that reported a group of users sexually exploiting Jane Doe 1.

And the group even provided law enforcement with a

screenshot of the Defendant's profile asking Jane Doe 1 to bend over and show her behind.

Jane Doe 1 was then interviewed by law enforcement and confirmed all the conduct that I have described including that the Defendant followed her from one stream to another, began communicating with her directly on FaceTime and Messages and asking her to write on herself and take pictures of herself and send them to him. And she also confirmed that she told the Defendant she was 13.

Jane Doe 1's IPad that she used to communicate with him was forensically examined and investigators recovered a September 28th, 2017 text message conversation between that IPad and the Defendant's phone number and that is the conversation in which she sent the image that I described earlier.

T-Mobile then confirmed that that phone number was subscribed to by a customer residing at the Defendant's address in Kingsville, Maryland and LiveMe was also subpoenaed. In response to that subpoena, investigators confirmed that the IP addresses used to log into the Defendant's LiveMe account were maintained by a Verizon customer at the Defendant's address.

That profile was logged into on numerous occasions between July 20th, 2017 and September 29th, 2017 and that profile was logged into from those IP addresses, tied to the

dmh |

Defendant's residence also between April 24th, 2018 and July 11th, 2018.

In response to the subpoena, LiveMe also provided three of the videos that it had saved on its platform. In each of those videos Jane Doe 1 is heard stating that she is 13 years old and in the second and third videos Jane Doe 1 exposes her vagina to the camera in a manner that makes it the focal point of the video.

In response to directions from viewers who were messaging her, she touches her chest and genitals and uses her fingers to spread her vagina. And at the end of the third video, Jane Doe 1 can be heard stating that she is ending the broadcast so that she could speak privately to the Defendant.

And from Jane Doe 1's account LiveMe also produced a conversation in which the Defendant's profile asks Jane Doe if she has SKYPE and after she says that she does not, he instructs her to text him.

And so then on the basis of this information, investigators obtained a search warrant for that house that was tied to the T-Mobile cell phone account as well as the logins to LiveMe.

During the search the Defendant waived his Miranda rights and consented to an interview that was audio recorded.

And during that interview he made the following admissions.

He confirmed that his phone number was the one that

communicated with Jane Doe 1. That it was passcode protected and that no one else in the home used it. He admitted that he used the LiveMe app. That it was installed in his phone as they spoke and that he had created a fake profile that he had used to communicate with Jane Doe 1 using a picture of a high school classmate to disguise his identity.

He also acknowledged communicating with Jane Doe 1 on LiveMe and directing her to pull her pants down and show her genitalia to the camera. He further admitted that he communicated with Jane Doe 1 by text message and FaceTime including that he asked her to record herself urinating.

That he asked her to send nude images of herself by text message. That she did so and that he asked her to delete the images and their conversation afterward. And the Defendant also stated that he believed Jane Doe 1 was 13 years old.

I also want to mention danger to the community more broadly under Subsection (g)(4). The Defendant's conduct was not actually limited to the events that I have described that took place on September 28, 2017 because during their on-scene review of the Defendant's IPhone investigators also discovered evidence that he had sexually exploited another minor female, specifically, one that I will refer to as Jane Doe 2 who investigators located videos of on the Defendant's phone engaging in sexually explicit conduct including videos

dmh | 10|

depicting her touching her vagina with her hands, inserting objects into her vagina and writing on herself with a marker.

The Defendant was also asked about these videos which came to light during his interview and he admitted that he instructed Jane Doe 2 to touch herself and to insert a hairbrush into her vagina.

The Defendant also admitted that he instructed her to write Bilal, his first name, B-i-l-a-l, in marker on her pubic area and that he had done the same thing with Jane Doe 1.

The Defendant further stated that although Jane Doe 2 told him she was between 14 and 16 years old, he actually believed that she was 11 or 12 years old and that is the same age as his youngest sister.

The Defendant stated that he began communicating with Jane Doe 2 on Snapchat and that he created the videos of her by using the screen record function on his IPhone and he estimated that he had 10 videos of this child on his phone.

The Defendant also stated that he began communicating with Jane Doe 2 in August of 2018 and that he had communicated with her as recently as two days before the interview.

And it is clear that all of the conduct I have just described, it only represents the tip of the iceberg because although a forensic review, a complete forensic review of the

dmh 11

Defendant's IPhone is not yet complete, the Defendant admitted that he has a sexual interest in children and he was asked how many minors he thinks he has engaged to produce sexually explicit videos and he stated that the number was more than 10 but not as many as 50 so somewhere in that range.

I also just want to briefly address the proposed third party custodian. It is the Government's understanding that the Defense would propose that the Defendant, upon release, live with his father at an address — at an apartment separate from the family home where the 11-year-old lives in Windsor Mill, Maryland and I am not sure right not because I just got this information how far that is from the family home but the Government's view is that there is no condition or combination of conditions short of 24/7 surveillance of this Defendant and surveillance specifically of his access to electronic devices and the Internet that would protect the community from him.

And this proposed arrangement is inadequate in our view because the Defendant's father works full-time, 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and cannot possibly be expected to supervise the Defendant as the Government indicates is necessary.

And so given that inadequacy, given the dangerousness the Defendant represents particularly through electronic communication, the nature of his conduct and the

dmh 12

weight of the evidence against him, the Defense cannot rebut the presumption that he should be detained. Thanks.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Szekely.

MR. SZEKELY: Thank you, Your Honor. Just to be clear, is the Government moving solely on dangerousness and not moving on risk of non-appearance?

MR. IZANT: I did not address risk of non-appearance but I would point out that Probation acknowledges there is some risk due to the Defendant's familial ties in I believe India or Pakistan and his possession of a U.S. passport.

THE COURT: Thank you. Mr. Szekely.

MR. SZEKELY: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me briefly address risk of non-appearance then. I do not think that is a serious risk in this case. Mr. Siddiqui was born in the United States. He has lived here his entire life. His entire immediate family, most of his extended family is here.

To the extent that the Court feels the passport is a concern, of course, we would be -- have no objection to surrendering that passport here but his entire life here is in the Baltimore area so I do not believe that risk of non-appearance is an issue here.

So what we are really talking about is dangerousness. The Government correctly notes that this is a presumption case but, of course, the presumption does not shift the burden off of the Government to show by clear and

dmh | 13|

convincing evidence that Mr. Siddiqui must be detained.

The presumption merely requires us to produce some evidence and the burden is extremely slight on the Defense in this respect that he is not a danger to the community.

To that regard, Your Honor, I will point the Court's attention first to Defendant's Exhibit B which I believe the Court should have a copy of. It is a letter from Baltimore County's Pretrial Services.

I will preface this by saying, of course, the charges were different in the State, the degree of supervision in the State was different but I will note the State bail statute is remarkably similar to the Bail Reform Act in terms of what is to be considered before release but, of course, that is not binding on this Court in any way.

But what is relevant I believe to rebutting the presumption is that Mr. Siddiqui was arrested by Federal authorities on September the 6th of 2018.

The Federal authorities arrested him and rather than coming down to this courthouse and obtaining a complaint, he was turned over to the State for charge and detention. I will note that this complaint was not issued until September the 26th.

Now, the Government is within its right to determine how to proceed with the case so maybe there was a reason it went to the State authorities first. But certainly they must

dmh 14

have been aware that Mr. Siddiqui was released upon presentment and determination of whether release was proper in the State system and he remained on release for three weeks.

He completely complied with the conditions as seen here but what is more I think relevant is the Government knew he was out in the community for that period of time and they did not go out the next day and essentially say, well, we know this guy is out there. He is an ongoing danger to the community. We cannot leave him out there. We need to go pick him up right now.

And, again, this is not a situation where sometimes the case is charged by local authorities and it takes some time to screen a case and make that determination. This was a case that was a Federal investigation and Mr. Siddiqui was home and in the community without incident for three weeks.

So I think that in and of itself is enough to rebut the presumption and the fact that he was out without incident in the community also shows that there are conditions that can be set because conditions were set. He complied with those conditions. There is no indication he violated those conditions.

So the Court already has a track record of the conditions and we agree in this case, Your Honor, for purposes of this Court, the conditions should be stricter and I will get to what our proposed conditions for release are in a

dmh 15

moment but I do think Mr. Siddiqui has effectively rebutted
the presumption so the burden is back squarely on the
Government.

In terms of the Bail Reform Act factors to consider this is a serious offense, Your Honor. I do not think there is any question. We are certainly not going to sit here and suggest otherwise or stand here and suggest otherwise.

But what is missing from this case that is present in I think too many of these cases are aggravating facts such as attempts to meet the minors, attempts to find out where the minor lives, threats to the minor.

None of those seem to be present in this case so while the evidence, assuming the Government -- I do not have discovery yet, taking the Government's proffer at its face value, while the evidence does seem to be strong and does seem to present seriousness, it lacks many of the aggravating factors we find in these cases which would suggest an ongoing danger to the community.

In terms of the actual factors looking to the Bail Reform Act, clearly Mr. Siddiqui has no criminal history. He has no history of drug or alcohol use. He received one drug test at the time of his arrest and that came back negative.

He is in many respects a model young man. I mean this is serious conduct, Your Honor, and we are going to address it as it comes but he prior to this was 21 years old.

dmh | 16|

He was a full time student at UMBC. He worked two different jobs to help pay -- help defray his costs.

His parents have told me that he engaged in community activities, religious activities with his family. This is an individual who has strong ties to this community, his family has strong ties to this community.

Certainly, if the Court were to release him, we would think some sort of mental health evaluation treatment would absolutely be an appropriate condition, Your Honor, not only because of the nature of these charges but, of course, the anxiety and stress that accompanies a serious charge like this, that mental health treatment would be appropriate both for Mr. Siddiqui as well as to the Court's assurance that Mr. Siddiqui is complying with conditions.

Your Honor, in terms of ongoing danger to the community, if the Court were to issue a release order in this case for 24/7 location monitoring with permission to leave the house for medical.

Mr. Siddiqui has sort of a non-serious but nevertheless ongoing eye condition that he has been seeing an ophthalmologist for so 24/7 release except for -- sorry, detention except for approved medical visits, court hearings, attorney meetings and he has asked me if he could be permitted one religious -- a trip to the mosque every Friday with his father to pray. To permit that as well as part of a condition

.9

dmh | 17|

of release where he would be accompanied by his father to the mosque.

In terms of the third party custodian, Your Honor, when this case came in on September the 27th, Pretrial -- I think it was Ms. Sanger was present that day as well -- flagged for us the issue of a minor child in the home and the inappropriateness of him living there.

During the pendency of the State case, Mr. Siddiqui lived with a great aunt and great uncle who have grown children and no grandchildren regularly in the house. He lived there.

After talking with them, they were not prepared to -- they were fine with the third party condition things but they were concerned about how long the case might go on and they were not certain they wanted Mr. Siddiqui there for that long as well as they had plans to travel abroad at some point so they were concerned that that would be a problem.

So when I spoke with his family and Defendant's Exhibit A to this is a lease, Your Honor. It is 45 Tavel* Mill Court in Windsor Mill, Maryland.

What Mr. Siddiqui's father has done, Rafea*
Siddiqui, is he has gone out and rented an apartment, I think
it is a townhome actually, for the two of them to live in
together during the pendency of this case.

On page 1, paragraph 2, I will note that the family

dmh 18|

is committed to pay \$16,200 in rent over the course of the next year. That is a substantial financial commitment the family is putting forward. I will note on page 2, the two individuals listed on the lease are father and son.

In terms of how close it is to the family's residence, they are both in Baltimore County, Your Honor, but the entire purpose of this was to provide a place where Mr. Siddiqui could live with a responsible adult that is outside of the family home where there are no minor children around to satisfy the Court's concerns if he was living with a minor child.

You know, in terms of the Government's concerns that Mr. Siddiqui works. I am sometime at a loss when it comes to that argument, Your Honor, because if we come in with a third party custodian who does not work, the Government is concerned that the person is not a responsible citizen and they do not work.

If we come in and say we have a third party custodian who works, they are out of the house too much and they cannot possibly provide the necessary supervision. I do not know how we can possibly win in the eyes of the Government in terms of third party custodians but Mr. Siddiqui, the father here, he works. He is a responsible member of the community. It is a family that has strong ties to their community as well as to Baltimore County, their immediate

dmh | 19|

1 community of their friends and neighbors and family members as 2 well as here in the community.

He is in many ways I think a third party custodian the Court can rely on. I know that he and I have spent many hours I think in the past two weeks on the phone talking about the case, talking about the rules. There is no question in the minds of Mr. Siddiqui, our proposed third party custodian, regarding the seriousness of this offense.

He and my client both understand the stakes here. They understand what the charges are but, nevertheless, if the Court is concerned about is Mr. Siddiqui an ongoing threat, certainly living in a house with no computer. If there is a cell phone, it is only Mr. Siddiqui, the father's. He would take it with him when he leaves. It is password protected when he is there.

The Court can certainly fashion other conditions.

Mr. Siddiqui has been a student. He and I met. He

understands at least for now he is not returning back to

school. That was already I think a sort of serious

consequence of his behavior in this case is him having to

withdraw from school under these sort of dubious

circumstances.

If I may have the Court's indulgence, Your Honor, to look down at the other factors?

In terms of community ties, I mean every factor in

1 terms of character of the individual weighs in favor of 2 release. The Court in this case should grant a release order 3 and I would just finally, again, conclude with noting that 4 Mr. Siddiqui was released for a number of weeks. He complied. 5 He has shown to not be a danger to the community. He has no 6 criminal history whatsoever. 7 And for those reasons, Your Honor, I would ask the 8 Court to issue a release order to permit Mr. Siddiqui to be 9 released to the community under the strict conditions that we 10 have suggested to the Court while this case is pending. 11 THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Izant or 12 Mr. Budlow? 13 MR. BUDLOW: Your Honor, I am going to briefly 14 respond primarily because one of the issues that was raised I 15 think is something that is sort of squarely in my court I 16 guess if you will as you will see momentarily. 17 THE COURT: Can I ask you -- excuse me, Mr. Budlow, 18 can you put the microphone towards you? 19 MR. BUDLOW: Yes, sur. 20 THE COURT: Thank you so much. 21 MR. BUDLOW: Just three issues that I want to 22 First of all, with respect to the third party 23 custodian, Mr. Szekely raises a good point. If we required every third party custodian to be both a responsible 24 25 individual and someone who is home all the time, there would

dmh 21

thinks detention is the only appropriate situation.

be very few people who were released to third party custodians
with the caveat in cases this serious and I agree with him.

It puts them in a tough situation to find someone that
appropriate but here what we are talking about is not just a
presumption case but a very serious case where the Government

Where they want to say, let's find a third party custodian in lieu of that that will deal with the danger that the Defendant represents. In an electronic evidence, Internet based case, there are situations that I have seen where there has been a third party custodian who happens to be a retiree or is home full time for whatever reason. That does happen.

I would just ask the Court to take it on a case-bycase basis. Do not look at how this case would apply to other
cases. Look at the facts of this case, this Defendant's risk
of harm and that is why the Government believes that, one,
there really is no combination but if there were to be a third
party custodian, it would need to be somebody who is with him
pretty much all the time in lieu of being in jail where
someone is with him all of the time.

The second point is that Defense points out that this case isn't as bad as some others we see. I mean the Defendant is very young and the Defendant has zero criminal history. The youth part is a little unusual I will admit for Federal Court. The zero criminal history part is typical.

dmh 22

The conduct is awful. It isn't less than what we see. I do have a sentencing this afternoon that may be is worse than this case but what Your Honor has seen and what I have seen is that minors who are exploited online in the way that these minors were exploited online suffer extremely serious long-term psychological impact sometimes and often as bad as individuals that are harmed in person but it is certainly close and it is not significantly different enough that I would stand up in court and say this is less serious enough that release would be appropriate.

I mean we are talking about an 11 and an 8-year-old that did really unspeakable things to themselves at his instruction including inserting a hairbrush into her vagina.

I mean this is stuff that is not going to go away and is going to have a really serious impact.

And then the last point I want to address is the delay. And I guess the relevance of the Defendant's argument that there was the delay between the Defendant's release from State Court on September 7th and his arrest in this case on I think it was the 26th of September so a couple of weeks later is — and I am not going to put words in his mouth but I have heard it in other cases.

Maybe there is an inference that the Government does not really think there is that much of a threat or why would they let the Defendant sit out so long?

dmh 23 |

Two points. One, it is really not that long. I have certainly seen cases where there has been a much longer delay as a result of additional investigation that was needed or follow-up forensics or interviews, whatever.

In this case I will say that the clear reason for the delay was a communication breakdown and I will just very briefly tell Your Honor, I was the AUSA in Baltimore that was screening this case. It came from a referral from Texas to the FBI and to Baltimore County, a task force officer.

There was an investigation. The search occurred and I was the point person in determining whether or not this case was going to be a state case, a Federal case in Texas or a Federal case in the District of Maryland.

At the time of the search warrant that decision was not made but, of course, when possible there is always state charges put in place. Without a doubt the investigators knew that the Defendant was released, both State and Federal.

I was made aware of that at some point within the first couple of days and all I can tell Your Honor is that there was a communication breakdown that ultimately prior to today I took responsibility for.

Once we figured out or I sort of was alerted again as to what was going on, we acted quickly, within days, got a complaint and an arrest warrant and here we are.

So if there is some other basis for that delay, that

1 maybe there is an appropriate inference, I do not think that 2 the inference should be that as a result of that two and a 3 half week delay, the Government does not really think the 4 Defendant is a harm. I do not think anything should be drawn 5 from that. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MR. BUDLOW: Unless Your Honor has any further 8 questions for the Government, that is all I have. 9 THE COURT: No, I think that is it. 10 MR. BUDLOW: Thank you. 11 THE COURT: All right, thank you. Any response, 12 Mr. Szekely? 13 MR. SZEKELY: Your Honor, yes, two brief responses, 14 Your Honor. Thank you for the opportunity. The first is the 15 Government's point about the impact on the victims is well 16 taken and what I meant by in terms of certain aggravating 17 factors being absent remains true that there are cases where 18 the fact that a person on the other end of the chats, the 19 Defendant has tried to get the home address of a person he was 20 chatting with, has further distributed pictures, has made 21 threats, if you don't send me more pictures, I will further 22 distribute them. Those are all absent here. What the Government says 23 24 about victim impact I think is relevant and I am sure if this 25 case proceeds to a sentencing we will get victim impact and

dmh 25

the victim impact is always powerful and quite effective in these cases but in terms of Mr. Siddiqui being an ongoing danger to those identified victims, those factors are not present in this case.

And in terms of the timing, Your Honor, you know, communication breakdown notwithstanding, Mr. Siddiqui was in the community for three weeks. He was in the community without incident. He could have been arrested and brought to this courthouse on a placeholder complaint just as easily as he was brought to the state authorities on a placeholder statement of charges and he was not.

So I do think the fact that he was on release for a number of weeks is relevant in terms of looking at his danger to the community.

Whether the Government agrees or not, the Court can certainly look at his being in the community for a number of weeks and find that, certainly, he was not a danger then. He complied with conditions and he will continue to do so going forward.

For those reasons, Your Honor, I would ask the Court to issue a release order for Mr. Siddiqui on the conditions that we have submitted to the Court and if there is any other conditions the Court thinks are appropriate, of course, we will comply with those. We would be happy to discuss additional conditions the Court may wish to brainstorm about

1 that could keep Mr. Siddiqui in closer supervision going
2 forward.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. SZEKELY: Actually, Your Honor, may I speak with the family for one moment?

THE COURT: Sure.

(Pause.)

MR. SZEKELY: Your Honor, one matter and this just came up in light of the Government. His mother, Shema*, is here as well. She is not employed outside the home and she has indicated a willingness to go to the house while Mr. Siddiqui is at work to remain with Mr. Siddiqui, Bilal Siddiqui, to make sure there is a responsible adult in the house.

She was not previously listed as a party custodian.

I think she was on the initial pretrial report, Your Honor,
and she, again, is an individual who has no prior criminal
record and would be appropriate.

So we could arrange it. It would be, of course, the family -- again, an indication, again, of the family's willingness to take this matter seriously. She would be willing to remain at the house during the day while Mr. Siddiqui is at work to make sure that her son is accompanied and monitored during the day if the Court feels that is -- we do not think that is strictly necessary but,

dmh 27

certainly, the family is going to do that. So we would be willing to -- the family would be willing to consider sort of having -- Mr. Siddiqui would reside there and Ms. Siddiqui would be present during the day when Mr. Siddiqui is at work.

THE COURT: Anything you want to say, Mr. Izant?

MR. IZANT: Your Honor, we still are not comfortable with that arrangement particularly because it raises more questions than it answers. In that case who is going to be responsible for the 11-year-old? How is this going to work logistically? It is just too tenuous for us to be comfortable with release under those conditions especially in light of everything else we have discussed.

MR. SZEKELY: Your Honor, very briefly. There are two adult children that live in the home. They would make sure the 11-year-old got to school and didn't -- and, frankly, the family logistics are of concern to the Siddiquis and if it turns out that he is not supervised as the Court wants, well, that is clearly a violation. The Court has ways of monitoring that.

I appreciate the Government's concern for how it is not, frankly, that tenuous. One parent leaves, the other parent arrives. If for any reason Pretrial does a random check or any of those things where they call the house, see who is there, no one is there, that is a violation. There will be a Pretrial violation warrant I think immediately.

So I do think it is -- again, I do not think it is strictly necessary to have Ms. Siddiqui in the home but the family is willing to do that if that is something that the Court feels is appropriate.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

(Long pause.)

THE COURT: All right. I thank both counsel for their presentations in this case. I am issuing an order of detention in this matter and let me explain why.

First, this is a case in which the Government may properly seek detention and, as discussed, there is a rebuttable presumption of detention that arises because of the nature of the offense here.

I do not believe that risk of flight is a serious issue in this case but my finding is that the Defendant has not sufficiently rebutted the presumption as to danger to the community in this matter.

Specifically, I am relying upon the following and it really is all pertaining to the nature and circumstances of the instant offense because this is an extremely serious offense involving serious abuse perpetrated online to a very significant number of victims according not only to the findings by the Government but the Defendant's statement about the number of children with whom he was interacting online.

This is conduct that is especially difficult to

1 monitor and while I do appreciate the family's willingness to 2 assist in attempting to monitor the conduct, that the conduct 3 here is extremely difficult to monitor. It is not something 4 where electronic home monitoring really can achieve what needs 5 to be achieved in this case because there was no involvement. 6 I mean in some ways it -- understanding 7 Mr. Szekely's point that some aggravating circumstances such 8 as travel to try to meet children is not involved, in some 9 ways the very nature of the conduct here is such that it can 10 be entirely committed from within a particular residence without movement and so that makes it very difficult to 11 12 monitor. 13 So given the presumption in this case, Pretrial 14 Service's recommendation of detention and the nature of the 15 conduct, I do believe this is a case in which an order of 16 detention is appropriate. 17 Is there anything else that we can address in this 18 matter today? 19 MR. IZANT: Nothing further as far as the Government 20 is concerned. 21 THE COURT: Mr. Szekely? 22 MR. SZEKELY: Your Honor, I do have a medical -- a 23 communication of medical needs form. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. SZEKELY: If I can bring that forward?

```
1
              THE COURT: You can hand that up, yes, and I will
2
    give you your exhibits back and I will make sure that that
3
    gets submitted.
4
              MR. SZEKELY: Your Honor, it is not clear from that
5
    form. Mr. Siddiqui was arrested wearing contacts and it is
6
    starting to irritate his eyes or he cannot see without them?
7
    So he has to take them out and then he is ineffectively unable
8
    to see so.
9
              THE COURT: Unable to see. All right. We will make
10
    sure that that gets submitted to the Marshall. All right. We
11
    will make sure that that gets submitted.
12
              Is there anything else that we need to address
13
    today? Anything else from the Government, Mr. Izant?
14
              MR. IZANT: No, nothing further, Your Honor.
15
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
16
              THE CLERK: All rise. This Honorable Court now
17
    stands in recess.
18
         (Whereupon, at 10:39 a.m., the proceedings concluded.)
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
```


31

I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the duplicated electronic sound recording of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

Doreen Hodder 10-22-18

Doreen Hodder

Date

Transcriber